The meanings of some dates written on weapons used by the Christian killer of Muslims in New Zealand Mosques:

721 AD (Odo the Great)
The battle of Toulouse, France (09 June 721 AD)
Between the army of the Umayyad caliphate under the leadership of Samah bin Malik al-Khulani and the forces of the Duke of Aquitaine led by Duke Odo the Great, the battle ended with the defeat of the Umayyads and killing their Commander Samah bin Malik al-Khulani.

732 AD (Charles Martel)
The Battle of Tours (Bilat al-Shuhadaa), France (10 October 732)
A historic battle between Christian Kingdom of Franks and Muslim Ummayds Caliphate in which the Christian defeated the Umayyad Caliphate Army led by Abdul Rahman Al-Ghafki and then Ghafki killed in battlefield.

1189 AD (Fall of Akkah)
The third Crusade (11 May 1189)
Crusaders taken Acre (Akkah) and massacred, in which more than 2000 Muslims surrendered and then killed by King of England, Richard the Lionheart (aka. Richard I)

1571 AD (Lepanto)
The Battle of Lepanto, Greece (07 Oct 1571)
The battle fought between Holy league (Christian alliance) and the Ottomans, and finally Christian alliance defeated the Ottoman Caliphate.

1683 AD (Vienna)
The Battle of Vienna, Austria (12 September 1683)
Battle between Christian alliance over Ottoman Caliphate fought and it came decisive victory of Christians over Ottomans.

1688 AD (Belgrade)
The Siege of Belgrade (06 September 1688)
The siege taken place by Holy Roman Empire against the Ottoman Caliphate and finally Holy Roman Empire declared victory and taken Belgrade from Ottomans.